









52-118

**D R A**

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,  
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B. C.)

**SAFETY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.**  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power—Speed 19 knots.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
(Subject to Alteration.)

**EMPERESS OF CHINA**...Comdr. R. ARTHUR, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 18th Jan, 69.  
**PRINCE OF INDIA**...Comdr. G. P. MURPHY, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb, 69.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R.,... WEDNESDAY, 10th Mar, 1909

THE MOST FAMOUS TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous KUROSHIO SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.), in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the TRANS-PACIFIC JOURNEY, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

Yorke and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which pass through the North Atlantic to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of routes.

Passengers booked through to all principal ports and AROUND THE WORLD Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (for civil service only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japanese Governments.

The attractive program of this Company's route embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS of THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest awards for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, etc., apply to

D. S. BROWN, General Agent,  
PRINCE STREET, 241

Hongkong, D. cember 24 1908

# NORTH GERMAN LLOYD HAMBURG AMERICA LINE

(Taking Cargo at through rates to AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LONDON, OPO., LONDON  
LIVERPOOL, GLA GOW, PLYM in the LEVANTE;  
BEAUF, SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS);

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers.	Destination.	Sailing Date.
H. S. <i>Dorothea Rickmers</i> , Capt. PAPE.	HAMBURG/BRUNN. (Lion with transhipment in R'burg.)	About 6th February. } Freight.
H. S. <i>SARNA</i> , Capt. KILLER.	HAMBURG/BRUNN. (Lion with transhipment in R'burg.)	About 16th February. } Freight Passage.
H. S. <i>URVIA</i> , Capt. FROSC.	HAMBURG/BRUNN. (Lion with transhipment in R'burg.)	About 16th March. } Freight.

**S. S. WITTENBERG,** R/R, HAMBURG/EN. (Lyon } About 31st } Freight.  
Capt. MADSEN, } with transhipment to H'burg. } March. }

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and a very Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if efficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

S. S. **WITTENBERG**, } P/ast, H/omen/C/omen. (Mon { About 31st } Freight.  
Capt. MADSEN, } with transatlantic H/erry { Mardi, }

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carry Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

**CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, January 9 1899.

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**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

**Via Shanghai, Inland Sea of Japan, Kobe and Yokohama.**

<b>FOR VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; TACOMA,</b> IN CONNECTION WITH <b>Northern Pacific Railway Co.</b>	<b>FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,</b> IN CONNECTION WITH <b>Oregon Railroad &amp; Navigation Co.</b>
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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Proposed Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Proposed Sailing.
Victoria	3402	J. Paxton	Feb. 14	Columbia	2605	A. Gow	Jan. Feb.
Tacoma	2811	W. Smith	Feb. 25	Monmouth	2844	W. A. Evans	Feb.
Glenage	3754	J. McMillan	Mar. 21	Lincoln	1677	J. O. Williams	Mar.
				Columbia	2605	A. Gow	April

\* Calling at HONOLULU, and not Calling at SHANGHAI.

**T**HE attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and CANADA and to EUROPE.

**HONGKONG TO LONDON, EAT.**

Excellent accommodation. First Class Table. Doctors and Stewards on board.

Passenger to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL

**HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, £41.**  
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS, The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

**HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, TACOMA OR PORTLAND, £23**  
Fastest Steamships from Victoria

The best route to the KLYNDYR GULF STEAMERS. Frequent sailings from Tacoma  
TACOMA and PORTLAND to DTLA and S. MICHAEL.  
Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.  
Special rates allowed to members of Government Service.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian and United  
States Ports.  
Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate  
and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent  
at the port of destination.

Northern Pacific Railway, Tacoma, Wash., for (about) forward sale with cargo, for Freight Agent, Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon; for Goods Shipped by that route.

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

**DODWELL & Co., LIMITED.**

Hongkong, January 16 1899. General Agents.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,**  
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamers.	Destinations.	Sailing Dates.
KASUGA MARU. E. W. HASWELL.	NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	WEDNESDAY, 16 Jan, at 4 p.m.
KAGOSHIMA MARU. R. NIKUMI.	KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	THURSDAY, 19 Jan, at 4 p.m.
YAMAGUCHI MARU. H. NAKAMURA.	YAMAGUCHI, SHIMIZU, KO BE and YOKOHAMA.	FRIDAY, 20th Jan, at 4 p.m.

SAIGAMI MARU, J. Nagao,	SAENGHAI, CHARTERED and NAGASAKI.	at 4 p.m.
INABA MARU, W. BAINBRIDGE,	MARSHILLES TONSON, and ANTWERP, Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT FAIR.	SUNDAY, 22nd January, at Daylight.
HIROSHIMA MARU,	SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY.	TUESDAY, 24th Jan. at 5.00 p.

<b>KINSHIU MARU,</b> W. BRADY,	<b>SEATTLE</b> Wash. U.S.A. Via Kobe, Yokohama & Victoria, B.C.	<b>THURSDAY, 28</b> Jan., at 4 p.m.
<b>TOKIO MARU,</b> J. B. MURRAY,	<b>SYDNEY</b> AND MELBOURNE Via THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.	<b>FRIDAY, 27th</b> Jan., at 4 p.m.

\* Through Passage Tickets and also sailing subject to the approval of the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Balling, Etc., apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

**A. S. MIHARA, Manager.**

1. Hongkong, January 12, 1899.



THE HEAVY WEATHER IN THE CHINA SEA.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER SULTAN.

(Special Telegram from Our Own Correspondent.)

Amy, January 17, 11.40 a.m.  
The Indo-China steamer Sultan, from Hongkong, arrived here today, her funnel having been carried away.  
[The Sultan (Captain Leck) left Hongkong on January 10, bound for Yokohama and Kobe.—E.C.M.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the 'China Mail']

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

The decision of the Court de Cassation is expected shortly. The newspapers state that it will report the proofs that ex-Captain Dreyfus was guilty were insufficient.

DEBATES IN THE U. S. SENATE ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The debates in the United States Senate on the Philippine question are revealing a strong anti-German feeling.

THE REPORTED PLACUE IN CALCUTTA.

It has been ascertained that there has only been one suspected case of plague in Calcutta.

THE TRANSVAAL.

At a protest meeting of Britishers at Johannesburg, many Boers being present, the proceedings ended in a free fight.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Dingley, the author of the Dingley toll.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—

On the 17th at 11.55 a. The barometer has risen slightly on the China coast. Pressure remains high over N. China with moderate to rather strong gale winds. Strong monsoon on the coast, and in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—fresh N. to N.E. winds; fair.

THE HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PEARSON CUP AND REWARDS.

There were fourteen contestants for this event on Saturday last. The Cup was taken by Petty Officer Manning, of H.M.S. Narcissus, with a net score of 95. Scores:—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
P. O. Manning	95	92	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	68
Mr. A. Watson	92	89	87	85	83	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	67	65
C. S. M. Wallace	89	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62
P. O. Harbano	86	83	81	79	77	75	73	71	69	67	65	63	61	59
P. O. Beck	83	80	78	76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56
A. Read	80	77	75	73	71	69	67	65	63	61	59	57	55	53
W. Stoddard	77	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50

In the previous Saturday's competition the Long Range Cup was won for the first time by Mr. W. Stoddard with a total score, including points of 90, Messrs W. Diggins and R. Andrews taking spoons with scores of 88 and 87 respectively.

\*Winners of spoons.

Shortly used Florio, cheap, clear for the summer, easy terms, full guarantee.—Robinson Piano Co.

The death is announced of Mr. David Prentice, Locomotive Superintendent of the Selangor Government Railway. Mr. Prentice died suddenly on January 6.

Two boys, Louis Stornbrink, the son of Mr. Stornbrink of the Yokohama Dock Works, and a boy named Eymard, both were wounded on the 31st ult. by shots from parlor rifles. The accidents occurred under different circumstances, but the boys were both killed by the same rifle.

The Japan Herald, which reports the cases, comments on the foolishness of giving children such dangerous presents.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Times of India:—It has struck me that some of your readers might like to hear of the pleasure of witnessing at the beginning of the month near Cherdah. A well-known Kathiwar sportsman, starting about noon and shooting until 5 to 6 p.m., shot the following bags of snipe on the three following days:—

November 4th, one hundred and seventy-two and a half couple of snipe, and a few snipes; November 5th, one hundred and ten and a half couple of snipe; November 7th, one hundred and a half couple of snipe, and some snipes. It is not this nearly a record at any rate for Bombay presidency, for one gun in the time?

REUTER announces the death of Mr. W. B. Pryor, whom old residents here will remember well. He came out to China as bookkeeper for the firm of Thorne Bros. & Co. in 1861, and was an ardent naturalist and sportsman. As a volunteer at a time when the Navy on one occasion, two blue-jackets rushed at him to take him prisoner, when he surprised them very much by picking them both up and making them prisoners. He was the first white man and Resident in British North Borneo when it was taken over from Mr. Torrey by Sir Alfred Dent and Mr. Overbeck, and passed the rest of his life in furthering the progress of that territory. His health failing recently, he started for home, but as he got close he had to be sent to the hospital at Port Said, where he died in his 60th year. He was the son of Mr. Thomas Pryor, a well-known London solicitor, and was very popular with all during his residence in Shanghai.

NEVER KNEW IT TO FAIL.

MR. R. JOHNSTON, RAWALPINDI. Says:—I have personally tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have given it to travellers who are passing through a hot country, and I must say I never knew it to fail. It is a medicine I can recommend, and one that everybody should keep.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY is the most successful medicine in use for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera, and is for sale everywhere. Price, 50 cents, and 10 cents per bottle.

THE PHILIPPINES CRISIS.

THE SITUATION IN MANILA.

THE EXODUS FROM MANILA.

HONGKONG, January 17.

The Kinging, which left Manila on Friday, brings news of little change in the situation. As is usual during a period of inaction, many stories are circulated as to the future course of events, and there appears to be a belief prevalent that there is a Filipino war party who wish to precipitate hostilities before more American troops arrive. On the other hand information comes from Malolos that Aguinaldo will not attack the Americans until the ratification of the peace treaty by the U. S. Senate or until an aggressive policy is commenced by the Americans. The native troops around the city are said to be almost intractable, and are with difficulty restrained from the attack. Thousands of Filipino women and children are leaving the city, and the men who remain behind are regarded with much suspicion as abettors with Aguinaldo's forces for the overthrow of American supremacy. It is stated that these Filipinos are making preparations for the contest by securing arms in their houses, and natives have been arrested smuggling arms into the walled city. On one occasion a coffin which was being taken into the city was found to be filled with arms, and on another occasion six Mauser rifles and ammunition were found concealed in a box of straw which was being driven into the walled city. The anti-American feeling increases daily.

At Manila the natives have strengthened their entrenchments and have blocked the river by sinking barges filled with stones. The native troops round Manila are most insolent and are a severe trial to the patience of the American troops. A common practice of the Filipinos is to walk outside their lines near the American outposts, load their rifles and deliberately point them at the Americans, then to laugh derisively and walk back to shelter. There might be a general fight at any moment.

AN AMERICAN-FILIPINO CONFERENCE.

The American, of January 12, sets out the situation on that date as follows:—

On Monday last Major-General Otis appointed a commission composed of Brigadier General R. P. Hughes, Colonel James F. Smith, of the 1st California Infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Crowder, judge advocate, U. S. Volunteers, to meet a commission of a like number appointed by General Aguinaldo and to confer with regard to the situation of affairs and to arrive at a mutual understanding of the interests, purposes, aims and desires of the Philippine people and the people of the United States. That peace and harmonious relations between these respective people may be continued.

Pursuant to these orders a meeting was held on Monday evening at which a delegation of the most prominent merchants in the city was present. The situation was discussed in all its features. After explaining their ideas to the American officers, the Filipinos agreed that they would hold no further steps to disperse them until after further instructions had been received from Washington.

On Tuesday a long telegram in cipher was sent to Washington fully setting forth the situation here. The same evening another conference was held and the matter further discussed.

Remember has it that a cablegram of over 500 cipher words was received from Washington, but whether this is a fact cannot be stated. At all events matters remain quiet for the present and a more peaceful, settled feeling pervades the city.

There is no doubt but that the inhabitants of the city, both foreign and native, are under an intense strain and on the verge of excitement. This was demonstrated yesterday afternoon when suddenly, almost like a lightning flash, the word spread all over the city that the insurgents had forced an entrance. The Chinese dashed through the streets like rats fleeing away when a cat is after them, and merchants quickly closed up their shops. The English sounded the 'call to quarters' and the 'call to arms' and within a very few minutes the entire army of occupation was either under arms or the men in their quarters ready for any emergency.

Street cars that were held down town were stopped by the soldiers who were hurrying back to quarters and were impeded on service. Rigs of any and every description were made use of by the men who were hurrying in answer to the bugle call. Nor did they wait until ceremony, but the driver objected to hauling the men who were hurrying to the inside and a soldier took the lines.

Scarcely was a guard using a revolver to kill a man who snatched at him in the Divisoria market place on Calle San Cristobal. Within ten minutes from the time the dog was shot the entire army was in quarters, the stores closed and the people barricaded in their houses. The same excitement was manifested in the walled city as in new Manila. To their credit, he said, the American soldiers were the coolest of all. Amidst all their hurrying they found time to laugh and joke with the passers-by, but not a trace of excitement was to be seen; nothing but the air of one who had important business to attend to.

The coolest of all, however, were the members of the 4th U. S. Cavalry. At their quarters, Adjutant Boyd was calmly issuing clothing to the men and Major Blacker was engaged in inspecting the inventory being made upon the grounds. All the officers and men were there and could have been on the march within a few seconds if necessary.

Investigations at the outposts failed to disclose anything unusual or exciting, and after a couple of hours waiting business was resumed all over the city as the same as though nothing exciting had happened.

THE BANDITS IN FORMOSA.

RENEWED FORTING.

TOKYO, Jan. 8.

The Governor-General of Formosa reports that since the 26th December the bandits rose in the district on the right bank of the river Tamui, making raids on Awaga and Choshuho. The bandits rose also at Koshun. The 3rd garrison succeeded in dispersing the bandits at Choshuho on the 2nd and occupied the place. The rebels lost eighty killed and wounded. Before troops arrived a party of sixty men landed from the gunboat Katsuragi and advanced on Choshuho, but were compelled to retire after engaging the enemy for five minutes. A column of infantry embarked on the Katsuragi and landed at Noyoro, reaching Koshun on the 31st. On the way they dispersed the bandits assembled in the district.

Tokyo, Jan. 7.—The following telegram of Dec. 26 has been received from the Captain of the Katsuragi at Tokyo:—

A landing party from this vessel reached Choshuho on the morning of the 26th Dec. After a sharp encounter lasting for a few minutes the enemy retreated, but soon called, having not strongly reinforced. Apparently by the inhabitants of the village surrounding Choshuho. Another engagement ensued, and notwithstanding repeated charges, in which one of our men was wounded, the enemy ultimately held their position. We were compelled to retire to Koto and wait for the arrival of troops. In these engagements 60 bandits were killed and one taken prisoner, many being wounded. It is reported that many Cantonese were among the enemy.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

Following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary general meeting to be held at the office of the General Managers on Friday, 17th February, at 12 o'clock noon:—

Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders a statement of accounts made up to 31st December 1889. The total amount earned since the commencement of the Company is \$37,434.14, and after deducting all expenses, remuneration to General Managers and Consulting Committee's and Auditors' fees, there remains a balance of \$24,738.97, which is recommended by the Board as follows:—

To:—To place to Reserve Fund, \$4,000.00; To pay a Dividend of 40 cents per share, \$20,000.00; To carry forward to the credit of next year's account, \$738.97.

Although the Company was registered on 10th February, 1889, the first call was only paid on 31st March, and for so short a period, the results obtained cannot but be considered highly satisfactory. Some time necessarily elapsed at first before the aims and objects of the Company were fully understood by the public, but since that time there has been no cessation of business; on the contrary, it is evident that our present resources are quite inadequate for all the employment that is open to them, and that we can look forward with every confidence to the future of the Company.

Considering the Company's position in accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs J. S. Van Buren, Chow Hing Koo and Chau Tang Shang retire, but offer themselves for re-election. It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Wong Hoi Chik. Auditors: The accounts have been audited by Messrs F. P. Johnson and W. H. Potts, who are recommended for election.

SEWAN, TONKS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, January, 14th 1890.

THE SURRENDER OF ILOILO.

The travelling correspondent of the Singapore Free Press in a letter under date, Iloilo, December 28, gives some interesting particulars regarding the surrender of Iloilo:—

The firing here was stopped last Monday and General Rioson and General Serrano left with the rebels on Sunday the 18th. The terms were that communications should be opened with the neighbouring islands, Negros especially; that condition had not been fulfilled by General Rioson previous to the evacuation of this place, which was the cause of the delay in the evacuation of this place. General Rioson, one of the Filipinos, whom I interviewed on the 21st inst., at Iloilo, told me that he expected next day reinforcement to his force of 800 men, who were being brought in 1,000 rifles and ammunition, and 14 Spanish officers and others.

The Filipinos who have been attacking this place numbered about 30,000 but only about 1,000 were armed with rifles. They found that the Babalanis (the wild men from the mountains—pig worshippers) were getting restless and that they invited the chiefs to a dinner. At this feast they executed a coup-de-grace; they made the chiefs lay aside their arms and in the middle of the dinner an armed force of Filipinos appeared and made them all prisoners. They told the Babalanis that they would have to disarm their followers or be executed on the spot. The chiefs made a virtue of necessity and disarmed their followers, thus removing one great source of anxiety.

On Friday last and Saturday the Spaniards in Iloilo embarked. It was rather a sad sight to see the last emblem of Spanish authority disappearing. I must say that the Spaniards deserve great praise for the manner in which they behaved. The troops, although they had undergone great hardships, were very cheerful and apparently pleased to get away. They were in perfect order, although one could see they were taking away little but the clothes they had on their backs, and I am sure that had Tommy Atkins been through the same ordeal he would have been very much the same.

It was pitiable to see some of the wounded carried on board the lighters and I could not resist the temptation of sending some champagne on board to the invalids, which I can assure you they very appreciatively received. I must say that in this crisis the English have kept their heads. It has been a great trial to them, conducting business under the circumstances, but I must add, that beyond the difficulty of getting labour, everything has gone smoothly, and there has been no funk displayed by them—not even by the ladies.

THE PHILIPPINE ENTER.

December 23.

To-day we have witnessed the formal taking over of Ilo-Ilo by the Filipinos. The steamer was owned by Mr. Suzuki Kyuzo of Niigata, and was employed on runs between Hakodati, Yokohama, and Kobe. It was with much regret that we saw the steamer had been delayed owing to bad weather, and fire broke out on the same night about ten o'clock. Efforts made to extinguish the fire were in vain. The vessel, which was loaded with match sticks valued at \$3,800, eventually sank. The steamer was built at the Kojima ship-building yard at Hakodati in 1896, and cost about \$40,000.

The Tokyo papers state that the Yatai-maru and Futani-maru, sister ships of the Kanga-maru, ordered by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the Australian line, are expected to arrive in Japan about the end of next month. By the use of these two steamers the vessels to be used on the Australian run will be complete. Eleven out of thirteen steamers ordered for the European line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are already finished. Of the two remaining, one, the Shinan-maru (6,500 tons), being built at Nagasaki, is expected to be launched next summer, and the other, the Awa-maru (6,500 tons), now under construction at London, is to be delivered about April.

THE SOUTHERN.

Mr. Harman, Treasury Official, sails for Cairo on the 3rd January to serve as Financial Secretary to the Government at Khartoum.

THE BATTLE OF OUDURMAN.—SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The Contemporary Review publishes an article by the war correspondent, Mr. Bennett, alleging indiscriminate slaughter of unarmed and helpless Dervishes, and pillage of the city.

A detailed statement by Mr. Bennett Burleigh, war correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, refutes the charges made in the Contemporary Review by Mr. Bennett, other war correspondents, as to the slaughter of unarmed and helpless Dervishes. Mr. Bennett Burleigh says that no orders were given to slaughter the wounded after the battle of Oudurman and that the British and Soudanese troops behaved very humanely. Any looting that occurred, he humbly says, was done by the poorer natives of Oudurman.

THAT SOME PEOPLE MAY LIVE WITHOUT WORKING OTHERS MUST WORK WITHOUT LIVING.

According to a report by the Japanese Consul at Chicago, quoted by the Yomiuri, the Japanese Government has decided to impose a tax on tea in order to raise money for the purpose of promoting the War Fund. It was estimated that the revenue from the measure last year would exceed three million dollars, while the actual amount realized on the 13th June, when the new law came into force, was only \$938,213.

A SMALL STEAMER KNOWN AS THE ATSU-MARU (104 ton register) was destroyed by fire at Hakodati on the 20th ult.

The steamer was owned by Mr. Suzuki Kyuzo of Niigata, and was employed on runs between Hakodati, Yokohama, and Kobe. It was with much regret that we saw the steamer had been delayed owing to bad weather, and fire broke out on the same night about ten o'clock. Efforts made to extinguish the fire were in vain. The vessel, which was loaded with match sticks valued at \$3,800, eventually sank. The steamer was built at the Kojima ship-building yard at Hakodati in 1896, and cost about \$40,000.

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FRANCE AND SIAM.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

(From 'The American'.)

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Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of the Committee, adds a note stating that the International Committee is still endeavoring to obtain information as to the exact nature of the tax, and that he is estimating the amount of capital of branch offices of Insurance and Shipping Companies, who do not register any fixed amount of capital for use in Japan.—Chronicle.

THE SURRENDER OF ILOILO.

The travelling correspondent of the Singapore Free Press in a letter under date, Iloilo, December 28, gives some interesting particulars regarding the surrender of Iloilo:—

The firing here was stopped last Monday and General Rioson and General Serrano left with the rebels on Sunday the 18th. The terms were that communications should be opened with the neighbouring islands, Negros especially; that condition had not been fulfilled by General Rioson previous to the evacuation of this place, which was the cause of the delay in the evacuation of this place. General Rioson, one of the Filipinos, whom I interviewed on the 21st inst., at Iloilo, told me that he expected next day reinforcement to his force of 800 men, who were being brought in 1,000 rifles and ammunition, and 14 Spanish officers and others.

The Filipinos who have been attacking this place numbered about 30,000 but only about 1,000 were armed with rifles. They found that the Babalanis (the wild men from the mountains—pig worshippers) were getting restless and that they invited the chiefs to a dinner. At this feast they executed a coup-de-grace; they made the chiefs lay aside their arms and in the middle of the dinner an armed force of Filipinos appeared and made them all prisoners. They told the Babalanis that they would have to disarm their followers or be executed on the spot. The chiefs made a virtue of necessity and disarmed their followers, thus removing one great source of anxiety.

On Friday last and Saturday the Spaniards in Iloilo embarked. It was rather a sad sight to see the last emblem of Spanish authority disappearing. I must say that the Spaniards deserve great praise for the manner in which they behaved. The troops, although they had undergone great hardships, were very cheerful and apparently pleased to get away. They were in perfect order, although one could see they were taking away little but the clothes they had on their backs, and I am sure that had Tommy Atkins been through the same ordeal he would have been very much the same.

It was pitiable to see some of the wounded carried on board the lighters and I could not resist the temptation of sending some champagne on board to the invalids, which I can assure you they very appreciatively received. I must say that in this crisis the English have kept their heads. It has been a great trial to them, conducting business under the circumstances, but I must add, that beyond the difficulty of getting labour, everything has gone smoothly, and there has been no funk displayed by them—not even by the ladies.

THE PHILIPPINE ENTER.

December 23.

To-day we have witnessed the formal taking over of Ilo-Ilo by the Filipinos. The steamer was owned by Mr. Suzuki Kyuzo of Niigata, and was employed on runs between Hakodati, Yokohama, and Kobe. It was with much regret that we saw the steamer had been delayed owing to bad weather, and fire broke out on the same night about ten o'clock. Efforts made to extinguish the fire were in vain. The vessel, which was loaded with match sticks valued at \$3,800, eventually sank. The steamer was built at the Kojima ship-building yard at Hakodati in 1896, and cost about \$40,000.

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